

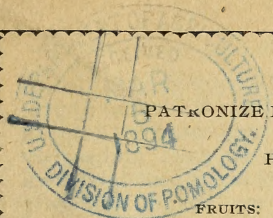
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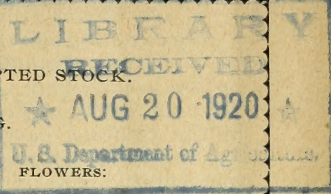
PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

GET ADAPTED STOCK.

PLANT A TREE-AYE, KEEP PLANTING.

FRUITS:

GOD'S ELIXIR OF GOOD HEALTH.



SUNBEAMS OF HEAVEN.

1893 CATALOGUE 1898

— OF —

Waupaca, Arctic, Nursery

AND FRUIT FARM.

A. D. BARNES, PROPRIETOR,

Grower of Hardy Fruit Trees, Small Fruits of all kinds, of which I make

a specialty, Wisconsin Seedling Apples, Ornamental

Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

WAUPACA, - WIS.

Member of the Wisconsin State and Waupaca Horticultural Societies.

Horticultural Lecturer, Farmers' Institute Force, in Winters of

. . . . 1889 to 1893 Inclusive.

TO MY PATRONS.

I extend my sincere thanks to all for the very liberal patronage accorded to me in the past, promising that I will endeavor to merit your trade and approbation in the future. I again assert that I will do all in my power to retain your confidence and esteem. In my business it is difficult to meet and satisfy all the wishes of customers, therefore, please make every want plainly known in your order, whether made directly or through one of my agents, and state particularly, how, when and where you wish your goods shipped. Write your name and postoffice address plain, and state if you have any choice between high or low topped trees. Any mistake, miscount or injured stock will be rectified willingly if I am notified of the same at once.

A few facts that I wish to impress on your mind first of all are that adaptation and acclimation are the first two essentials towards making an orchard a success. You may work your nails off, and even sit up nights with your trees; but if they are not adapted or acclimated you CAN NOT make a success of fruit raising. Neither can you do so by depending on adaptation alone. You must do your part, too.

I wish to say, also, that I CAN NOT raise nursery goods as cheaply here in this arctic region, where labor is high and risks are great, as can be done farther east and south. So I hope you will consider this, should you think some of my prices are high—remembering that I am growing nursery stock farther north than anyone else in America. Also that I have spent years of time, study, labor and much money in solving this problem of hardy fruits, and you can now reap the benefit, for I shall be very glad to teach you all what to select for each different site and soil, also how best to plant and care for the same, as I know that the same variety will not do equally well on the same farm on different sites and soils.

I shall be very glad to answer any question pertaining to fruit culture etc., personally or by mail, whether you patronize me or not. Extending you all a hearty invitation to visit my farm and nursery, I particularly solicit your visits during the fruiting season, so I can show you what adapted stock, good culture, energy and perseverance can do. I have twenty acres now in the choicest fruit.

DIRECTIONS.

I am a strong believer in digging and delivering nursery goods in the fall, especially all of the tree kind while the tree is naturally dormant, after the leaves have been shed; for if dug and transported then it does not bleed, and will be seared over before the sap starts in the spring. So you have retained the full life and vigor of the tree by transporting it in the fall. But I would not not advise fall planting of trees, but would separate the bundles and bury them on an incline in good, mellow soil. Cover the roots from 12x20 inches, and slightly cover the tops and stems. By this means you have your trees secure, and can plant a few at a time at odd spells in the spring—early, before you can even expect to get them from the nursery.

Small fruits can all be planted safely, and in some instances more successfully, in the fall. Besides, it is always more convenient for the farmer who has to go a long distance to get his stock to get it in the fall, when the roads are good and when he is doing his marketing.

Plant Apple and Crabs in drills north and south, 14x21 feet in alternate rows; that is, break joints with each row. Cultivate thoroughly one way, about two years, to potatoes or vegetables, seeded down to clover. Cut the first crop, let the second crop stay on the ground to retain moisture and keep the frost in. Mulch thoroughly. Bank up with earth in the fall. Plant a low, bushy evergreen on the southwest side of each tree, to prevent sun scald and ravages of borers, or use a protector made by weaving laths of desired length together with wire, and set up and down around the tree. This devise is

effectual, cheap and durable and easily made, and there is no patent on it.

Plant Cherry, Plum and Pear trees still closer. Treat the same as apples.

Directions for small fruit culture will be furnished with each order.

NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES PER ROD OR ACRE.

Strawberry plants for garden culture, per rod, 2x2 feet	70
Plants that form runners slowly like the Wilson, 1x2	140
Strawberry plants..... per acre, 1½x3½	8,300
Blackberries..... " " 3½x7	1,800
Trees..... " " 8x12	450
Trees..... " " 12x16	225
Trees..... " " 16x20	135
Trees..... " " 20x24	90
Trees..... " " 8x8	680
Trees..... " " 4x8	1,360
Trees..... " " 4x12	190

AGENTS WANTED.

Good, responsible agents wanted through the state to whom liberal inducements will be made on application. None but responsible persons need apply, and they must know something about horticulture.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those marked (P) are pistillate and will not fruit alone, but must have every third or fourth row planted with some staminate sort. Those marked (H) are staminate and will fruit alone and fertilize other plants for at least two rows on each side.

✓ WILSON (H)—The old standard berry. A good plant. Good shipping berry, but very sour.

✓ JESSIE (H)—A Wisconsin seedling originated by F. W. Lowdon, of Janesville. This is the finest plant and deepest rootter grown. The largest leaves, nearly as large as a person's hand, will cover the fruit blossoms and buds and protect them from a severe frost, as the fruit stem is short and thick. I raised Jessies last year that measured two and one-half inches long by two inches wide, that were in blossom when the ground actually froze between the rows. This variety will also stand more drouth than any other known to me.

Matthew Crawford, the great strawberry specialist, says of the Jessie: "This variety is probably better known and more widely disseminated than any other variety that has been before the public for so short a time, and has more good points than any other berry I ever saw. The Jessie is perfect in flower, and every blossom sets a fruit. The berries are of the largest size, and continue large to the last picking, are of good form, and ripen all over at once. Quality the best. The demand for the Jessie is something wonderful."

Mr. Lowdon, the originator of the Jessie, says: "I sold my crop at 12½ cents. They retailed at 15 cents when the city was over-supplied with common berries at 6 cents. I had no trouble in getting them picked at one cent a quart, one boy earning in one afternoon \$1.80 at that price. In the summer of 1883 nearly all varieties were ruined by three frosts. The Jessie escaped, never showing one blossom injured, and bore a full crop. To-day four persons picked fifty-one crates, sixteen quarts to the crate, in seven hours. The average was thirty-one berries to the quart."

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society met at Janesville, June 16 and 17, 1886. On the afternoon of the first day the society adjourned to Mr. Lowdon's strawberry plantation to inspect the Jessie and other varieties. The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, showing their appreciation of the Jessie:

"RESOLVED, That the show of Jessie upon F. W. Lowdon's grounds exceeds anything we have seen in size, productiveness and quality, and we believe it possesses more valuable qualities than any other variety now disseminated."

At this meeting the Jessie took first prize, and has never failed to take first prize wherever exhibited. Vie H. Campbell, treasurer of the Wisconsin State

Horticultural Society, says of the Jessie: "The coming berry has come, and far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. The Jessie, named after one of Mr. Lowdon's daughters, is of a deep, rich color, attractive in form, and a Jumbo in size. I picked specimens which measured nine inches in circumference. It is of pineapple flavor, is firm without being hard, thus rendering it a desirable berry for shipment as well as for the table." Rev. Wm. F. Brown, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Janesville, says of the Jessie: "I have seen it in its original bed and bought it in market. It combines four excellencies—size, solidity, sweetness and delicious flavor. Of all the strawberries, so far as my experience goes, this is the best."

✓ **BUBACH (H)**—This is a second Jessie in size, quality, productiveness, hardiness and thrift. Fruit some darker, and about ten days later than Jessies, and you ought to plant just as many of these as Jessies.

✓ **BELMONT (P)**—Foliage a beautiful light green. Very thrifty. Fruit quite long—very easy to hull. Very fine for dessert. Not so productive as Jessie or Bubach.

✓ **SANDOVIA (H)**—Is a strawberry of the general character of the Crescent with the same everlasting foliage and great productiveness, but it is fifty per cent. larger, earlier and firmer; of the same attractive color. Promises to be very valuable. Originated in Mammoth county, N. J.

✓ **WARFIELD (P)**—This is a new seedling variety, very thrifty, dark green foliage, roots very deep, will resist drouth. Fruit nice and round, very dark, red and glossy, looks as if it had been varnished. Fine flavor. Took first premium at Wisconsin State Horticultural Society meetings at Sparta in June, 1889, for a long shipper. I kept berries last year seven days in good condition.

✓ **LADY RUSK**—One of the king of strawberries; large, fine form and color; early; firm and fine flavor; very thrifty and strong grower; one of the very best shippers; needs no fertilizing with Wilson or Jessie. This new berry cannot be over estimated, and will stand drouth and heat; it should be in every garden.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit is growing in favor every year. The introduction of hardy varieties of good quality has much to do with this. The early varieties begin to ripen with the last of the strawberries, while the late varieties hold out till the blackberries begin to ripen, so that by planting several varieties there need not be a day the table cannot be supplied with fresh berries. Plant the cap varieties seven feet by about three, and keep thoroughly cultivated, but do not cultivate deep. Pinch off the tops of the canes when about one foot high the first season, and after the first year when two to two and a half feet high. This makes the canes stocky and does away with the necessity of tying them up. The sucker varieties can be planted six feet by about two feet and allowed to form hedge rows, or they can be planted four by five feet and kept in hills, not allowing more than five or six canes to the hill. The latter is probably the better plan.

RED RASPBERRIES.

This is the fruit for the negligent and lazy to plant, for they will grow, and bear fruit, too, without any care or cultivation. But remember that care and cultivation always pay.

✓ **MARIBORO**.—Very thrifty, hardy plant, and no thorns. Early and productive. Dark red berry, very large and choice.

✓ **TURNER**—The hardest plant grown. Will stand more abuse than any other plant that bears fruit. Strong grower, season medium, fruit large.

✓ **CUTHBERT**—Needs good soil. The firmest of all the red berries. Will ship long distances in good condition.

YELLOW GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRIES.

This new Raspberry, introduced by J. T. Lovett, originated on the farm of Ezra Stokes, in Camden Co., New Jersey, and is described by him as an improved Cuthbert, of a beautiful yellow color. He says it may be fittingly described as a variety of six cardinal virtues, viz: 1. In flavor it rivals that venerable and highest in quality of all Raspberries, Brinkle's Orange. 2. In beauty it transcends all other raspberries I have ever seen; being of a rich, bright, creamy yellow, imparting to it a most appetizing effect, both in the crate and on the table. 3. In size it challenges the large Cuthbert. 4. In vigor it fully equals its parent (the Cuthbert), and resists heat and drought even better. 5. In productiveness it excels the prolific Cuthbert. 6. In hardiness it has no superior. In past unprecedently severe winters, several rows of it stood wholly unprotected at one side of a large field of Cuthberts, all of which were badly killed, while not a branch of the Golden Queen was injured.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

✓ **SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL**—A tip plant, hardy and productive. Fruit purple very large. Medium to late.

✓ **SOUHEGAN**—A very early black tip berry. Ripens before Cuthberts are all gone. Very fine fruit. Not so hard as Greggs.

✓ **GREGGS' BLACK CAP**—The hardiest and most thrifty of all black raspberries. Very large and luscious fruit. Everyone should plant this variety, as the fruit extends well into the blackberry time. Needs rich soil and plenty of fertilizer to do its best.

BLACKBERRIES.

✓ **STONE'S HARDY**—The best early, and hardiest blackberry that can be grown in Wisconsin. Very thrifty and prolific. Will even stand Minnesota winters without protection. Very fine, juicy and luscious fruit.

✓ **ANCIENT BRITON**—This is the blackberry for market and the garden. Strong thrifty canes, able to carry an enormous load of fruit. Needs pinching back and must be covered for winter. The largest blackberry grown. This year I raised many specimens that measured one and one half inches long. Many plantations in this vicinity are yielding at the rate of more than 300 bushels per acre. One acre of this fruit is worth more than 100 acres of wheat or corn.

DREWBERRIES.

✓ **LUCRETIA**—A small trailing plant that will grow anywhere, needing no winter protection. Fruit a little larger than Stone's Hardy blackberry and ripens a few days earlier.

✓ **MAMMOTH**—This is also a trailing blackberry plant, very hardy and wonderfully productive. Fruit very large and juicy—too large and soft to ship but fine for table use.

CURRENTS.

A fruit that is profitable for market, healthful for home use, and should be in every garden. Give it good, rich soil, a moist, cool place, and if the currant worm makes its appearance use white hellebore, say one ounce to a pail of water. Do not allow weeds or grass to grow among them. Use plenty of mulch, and keep the bushes well thinned out. They will repay you for any extra care.

✓ **RED DUTCH**—This is the old standard variety well known to everybody.

✓ **WHITE GRAPE**—A fine variety for table use. Of good size and elegant quality, much sweeter than any of the red varieties.

✓ **WHITE SEEDLING**—Turns to a golden yellow when ripe. Transparent, very sweet and luscious, and but few seeds. The finest currant of all.

✓ **VICTORIA**—A valuable, late, flesh-colored variety.

✓ **CHERRY CURRANT**—Large short bunches, fruit sour but fine for jelly.
✓ **PRINCE ALBERT**—Large, late berry, strong, stalky grower and immensely productive.

LONG BUNCHEH HOLLAND—Very thrifty plant, fruit large and of good flavor. One of the best late red varieties.

✓ **FAY'S PROLIFIC**—Far surpasses all other red varieties, and fully sustains all claims made for it. A strong grower and wonderfully productive. Needs good soil and plenty of mulching. Large and less acid than any other red. Clusters of fruit often four inches long. Formerly sold at \$2 a plant.

✓ **LEE'S PROLIFIC**—The best black currant, and the only one you need to plant. Fruit especially large. Fine for jelly or to eat out of hand. No bad odor. Fruits every year. Not troubled by worms.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Culture in all respects same as currants. Prune and keep well off from the ground.

✓ **HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING**—Medium size, roundish, flesh-colored fruit. Strong, thrifty plant. One of the earliest varieties.

✓ **DOWNING**—Good, thrifty plant. Large, yellow, smooth fruit, very fine for market or table use. Wonderfully productive. Charles Hamilton, of Ripon, Wis., last year raised from 18 rods of land planted to this variety three years ago, 52½ bushels of fruit which sold at \$3.20 per bushel. This is the gooseberry for the multitude to plant.

✓ **INDUSTRY**—This is an English plant, very hardy and prolific. Fruit averages larger than wild plums. This is equal to Fay's currant, and should be planted and well tended in every garden. Give it good culture, highly fertilized soil, and the results will be surprising. Do not fail to plant at least two or three of these.

GRAPES.

The healthiest fruit in the world. It should be planted in a deep, sandy loam, on south slopes or on the south side of buildings or high fences. Should be well fertilized with bone dust on very poor land and well mulched with rotten manure or chip dirt on dry soils. Plant about seven feet apart. Cut off nearly all new growth each year and cover the stubs with earth over winter. Plant nothing but the very earliest and hardest varieties as three or four good, early varieties are worth a hundred half hardy, late varieties. I prize the common varieties most, and in order of time of ripening, as follows: Moore's Early, Worden's Seedling, Concord, Delaware and Lady. The first three are black, the Delaware flesh-colored, and the Lady white. Of the new varieties which I find far surpass any of the old sorts in early ripening, hardness and delicious qualities, I would select the following:

✓ **The Three best Grapes to plant.** Red, White and Blue.

✓ **BRIGHTON**—Fair sized red grape. Beautiful clusters. Fine appearance. Excellent quality. Ripens very early. Vigorous grown. Abundant fruiter. Hardy and early.

✓ **NIAGARA**—Greenish white. Semi-transparent, tinged with amber in the sun. Large berry and large clusters. Very early but hangs on vines without shrivelling the least till it freezes up. None crack or drop from the cluster. Melting and sweet to the center.

✓ **EATON**—The largest and best black grape ever grown in Wisconsin. Bunch very large and compact, often double shouldered. Round, black with a heavy blue bloom. Early, hardy, prolific, and good quality.

The three above named varieties will make the best selection one can plant in Wisconsin for family or market.

✓ **MOYER**—A new red grape originated in Canada. It ripens with the very earliest varieties—some three weeks earlier than the Concord. It is of the best quality, equal to the Delaware which it much resembles, only the berries are a

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little larger. This grape is sweet, tender, and good as soon as colored. The vine is vigorous, rather short jointed, and a compact grower, very hardy and healthy. Combining as it does extreme earliness with the best quality, great hardiness and freedom from disease, it is valuable both for home use and for the market.

✓ **EMPIRE STATE**—It ripens its wood early, is short jointed and a vigorous grower. Its quality is superior, but I think Niagara excels it in productiveness. Its wood proves to be quite hardy. George W. Campbell says of it: "The Empire State is the nearest approach to the perfect grape that I have yet found. It has withstood every test uninjured, so far as known, and has more good points without faults than any other new grape I have yet tested." I have many other choice varieties.

GARDEN ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS—This delicious and healthy vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be so easily grown, and no other plant gives so much good, healthful food for so little outlay. If you want an asparagus bed and a good one, get some one or two-year-old plants and plant them with the crowns four to six inches below the surface. Plants fifteen inches apart in rows two feet apart is a good distance. In the fall cover with four or five inches of good manure, and you will have a bed good for fifty years. Three hundred to five hundred plants make a splendid bed. Conover's Colossal is the best.

✓ **PIE PLANT**—**LENIX**—A small and very early variety, tender and desirable.

MAMMOTH WINE PLANT—Very large and no strings in. Tender, makes good pies and excellent jelly.

CHERRIES.

✓ **EARLY RICHMOND**—A beautiful, symmetrical, low-topped tree, very hardy and prolific if sheltered on the southwest side. Bears abundantly two or three years after planting. Five years trial in this county has proven their hardiness and wonderful fruitfulness. I would rather guarantee this variety to grow and prove hardy and productive on good land than any variety of crab apple tree I ever saw.

✓ **MAY DUKE**—The largest cherry that will grow in Wisconsin. Large, sweet, light red, ten days later than the Early Richmond, hardy and productive. I guarantee that neither of these trees will ever sprout up from the roots.

PLUMS.

✓ **DESOTO**—Stands at the head for size, hardiness and productiveness. Originated from the old DeSoto Indian camping grounds in Minnesota. Ripens in September and is of good quality. One of the best trees for the north and west.

WILD GOOSE—This is also of Indian origin. Tree just as hardy as a wild plum. Fruits wonderfully in dense clusters. Fruit covered with a white bloom. No curculio troubles this tree or fruit. Fruit juicy, melting and very sweet.

✓ **LOMBARD**—This is one of the largest plums grown. Tree hardy and very rapid grower. Fruit very large, nearly purple in color. Very fine for eating. Season medium.

✓ **WOLF**—Prof. Budd, in the Bulletin of the Iowa Agricultural College says of this variety: "This has been fruited more than twenty-five years in Iowa, yet has been but little known. Fruit nearly as large as Lombard, and a perfect freestone. As to quality we find it superb for cooking, and for peeling, serving with sugar the same as we use peaches. Tree a good grower and hardy. Is becoming very popular where ever known, promising to lead all other native varieties." I will add that I have this variety in my orchard here and prize it very highly.

PEARS.

✓ **FLEMISH BEAUTY—DUCHESS—VERMONT BEAUTY**—I consider after four years trial in my orchard to be amongst the most profitable and luxuriant fruit that can be grown here. They should be planted on medium clay or gravelly rich soil. Trees should be kept dwarfed or cut back and shaded by natural or artificial means from the south and southwest sun. The ground should be carefully cultivated close around the trees and seeded to clover between the rows. Mulch the ground around the trees each spring before the frost goes out to hold the blossoms back. Work into the ground a little salt, leached ashes and lime each season and you will be abundantly rewarded.

SHRUBS.

A fine selection of ornamental shrubs, all two years old and first class: Roses, Deutzias, Hydrangeas, Snowballs, White, Purple and Persian Lilacs, Syringas, Flowering Currants, Flowering Almonds, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Barberry, etc.

Of climbers I have climbing honeysuckle, clematis, climbing roses, ampelopsis or Virginia creeper, and woodbine or five-leaved ivy. Of flowers I carry peonias, dahlias, tulips, gladiolus and lilies of all kinds.

SHADE, LAWN AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

ASH LEAVED MAPLE—A rapid growing tree with wide spreading branches. Very hardy. No green worms or pests will work on this tree, and birds love to build nests in it. Has a sweet sap and will make syrup or sugar. Has a fine red blossom nearly like soft maple. Leaves out earlier than any other tree grown.

SOFT MAPLE—A fine, thrifty, smooth lawn tree.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—This is a very desirable tree. Will grow in clear sand if thoroughly mulched. Rapid, strong grower. Leaves very large, often 8 to 10 inches across. Has a beautiful, large, pinkish-white blossom, very sweet scented. This tree is growing very popular.

OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH—This is a straight, symmetrical, round-headed tree with beautiful cut-leaf, and covered with clusters of red buds which separate after it freezes up and the shells remain on the trees all winter, looking like blossoms.

HORSE CHESTNUT—Thrifty, rapidly growing tree. Has very large buds which begin to open as soon as the snow is gone. Bright red foliage when it begins to leave out in the spring. Leaves large and resemble the catalpa.

BLACK WALNUT—A good road or lawn tree. Grows rapidly and bears good nuts. Easy to transplant if done when small.

SWEET CHESTNUT—This is a beautiful cut-leaf tree, and will grow and thrive here. Alvin Bennett, of this town, has several trees over thirty years old which bear an abundance of nuts every year. We all like chestnuts if they haven't been cracked too long.

BUTTERNUT—This is a native tree, quite hard to transplant successfully, but yields a bountiful supply of good nuts.

WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH—This is a decidedly drooping tree. Has three different kinds of wood in the same tree. Very nice for cemeteries. Also very pretty for front lawns.

KILMARNOCK WEeping WILLOW—This tree also has three different kinds of wood in its composition. Decidedly drooping and umbrella-shaped. Fine for cemeteries, also pairs nicely with weeping mountain ash for front lawns.

WISCONSIN WEeping WILLOW—Long, slender, drooping branches. Grows very rapidly. Too large for cemeteries, but fine for lawn or wind breaks.

CUT-LEAF WEeping BIRCH—This is the most beautiful and graceful lawn tree that I am acquainted with. Very small notched leaves. Branches very long, slim and drooping, with beautiful little pendants. Bark almost as white and smooth as writing paper.

EVERGREENS.

NORWAY SPRUCE—One of the most rapidly growing evergreens. Excellent for high hedges and wind breaks. Will train into fantastic shapes.

BALSAM FIR—A beautiful dark green the year round. Does not turn brown when fall comes.

WHITE PINE—Pretty, straight and graceful.

SCOTCH PINE—Short and generally crooked unless in large bunches.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ—This is the finest evergreen for hedges or clusters. Easy to grow and can be trained into any shape.

STANDARD APPLES.

TETOTSKEY—Tree very hard, upright grower. Ripens last of July. Pleasant eating. Fine to cook early.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Tree extra hardy and prolific. Bears regularly and very young. Broad, spreading top. A beautiful ornamental tree. Fruit large and striped. Ripens in August and September. Quite tart and juicy. Valuable for cooking.

HAAS—Very hardy and a good bearer. Tall, upright grower, fruit large and dark red skin, flesh very white. One of the finest market apples grown. Ripens in September and October. One of the best general purpose trees.

WEALTHY—Seedling of the Duchess fertilized with Cherry Crab. Originated at Excelsior, Minn. One of the very hardiest trees and my choice above all others, hardiness, productiveness and quality of fruit being taken into consideration. Tree similar in appearance to the Duchess. Fruit tinted with red. Ripens in October and keeps well into the winter, sometimes till April. Most excellent dessert apple. Similar in flavor and texture to the Snow apple, but excels in every respect.

MCMAHON—Large, round. Almost white, with faint blush; a very beautiful apple, fresh white, tender, tart, not very firm; a good cooking fruit. Tree vigorous and hardy as a crab; bears young and abundantly. October to February.

WALBRIDGE—Tree hardy, quite tall and spreading, fruit rather small. Mottled and striped. Very good keeper. Not good till March and April. Fine for cooking.

PERRY RUSSETT—Tree low and bushy. Fruit very large, greenish russett color. Good eating and most excellent for baking. Keeps till spring.

GOLDEN RUSSETT—Tree symmetrical and fine. Fruit quite small, round and flat. Not good till spring, but valuable for keeping.

PRICE'S SWEET—A beautiful tree and rapid grower. Fruit very large, dark red, somewhat elongated. Fine for desert and sweet pickles. Don't forget to plant at least half a dozen of this variety.

TALLMAN SWEET—Tree low and spreading. Very hardy and bears young. Fruit greenish yellow, two green stripes on each apple. Keeps till May. Very fine for baking.

CRAB APPLES.

TRANSCENDENT—Tree very hardy and fruits young. Fruit rather small. Ripens in September. Good for sweet pickles.

MARTHA and MINNESOTA—Both originated in Minnesota. Hardy and productive every year. Good for all purposes. Ripens last of September.

HYSLOP—Hardy and beautiful tree. Fruit large and dark red. Keeps till spring. Fruit grows in clusters. Very fine for lawns or road sides.

HYBRIDS.

These are crosses propagated by inoculating the pollen of crabs into the blossoms of apples; hence they are half apple and half crab, and are the trees for the multitude to plant. Hardy, vigorous and good.

8 ✓ **WHITNEY'S No 20**—A fine symmetrical tree, very hardy. Fine, large fruit, often two inches in diameter, quite long, striped with red. Flesh juicy, rich and yellow. One of the finest dessert fruits grown in Wisconsin. Dark green, glossy foliage. Ripens in August and September.

✓ **GENERAL GRANT**—Tree hardy. Fruit large and similar to the Snow apple. Very good. Ripens in October and November.

✓ **ORION**—Extra hardy tree. Fruits very young and every year. Large, light reddish yellow. Fine eating. Keeps till May.

✓ **BRIAR'S SWEET**—Very hardy tree. Often fruits at four years old. Quite large fruit. Ripens very early. Delicious to eat out of hand. Fruit grows in clusters.

RUSSIAN APPLES.

Stock imported from the north part of Russia by Prof. Budd of Iowa, and Prof. Gibbs, of Canada. These trees are all hardy.

✓ **YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—The very earliest apple grown in America. Also the finest and thriftiest tree if grown on good, strong soil. Bears fine, large fruit at four years old. Fruit elongated, of pale yellow color, nice flavor and finely scented. One of the very choicest trees.

✓ **SWITZER**—Tree and fruit both resemble the Wealthy, but not so good. Hardy and valuable. September and October

✓ **HIBERNAL**—One of the hardiest of all hardy trees. Fruit large, round and striped. Very fine for cooking. Valuable.

WISCONSIN SEEDLINGS.

All hardy and fine growers. A limited stock of each. Not generally known or cultivated. Matthew's Fall, Matthew's Russett, Crocker, Mary, Jennie and President Smith, all originated in Waupaca county.

✓ **WOLF RIVER**—Tree originated from seed planted by Wm. Springer, of Fremont, Waupaca county, Wis., 42 years ago. Original tree alive and bearing fruit yet. Stands within 20 feet of the Wolf River at Fremont. Tree very hardy and thrifty. Crooked and spreading top. Fruit very large, often weighing from 20 to 28 ounces. Beat the world at New Orleans Exposition, also at the World's Fair at Paris.

✓ **NORTHWESTERN GREENING**—Tree originated from seeds planted by J. J. Hatch in 1849 in the town of Iola, Waupaca county, Wis., and first propagated by E. W. Daniels, at Auroraville, Waushara county, sometime in the sixties. Original tree alive yet. This is the finest and thriftiest apple tree I ever saw, two-year-old nursery trees often reaching a height of six feet and forming a fine top. Very symmetrical. Dark green foliage. Low-topped, very long branches. Fruit pale green, sometimes tinted with a little red, and turns to a deep yellow when mature and ripe. This fruit has also beaten the world as a long keeper. I have many times eaten at the same time the fruit grown in two different years. C. A. Davenport, ex-sheriff of Waushara county, says: "A few days ago I called on E. W. Daniels, of Auroraville, and went into his cellar, where, to my delight, I saw 20 to 25 bushels of the finest apples I ever saw. If those in the Garden of Eden were so fair, there has been too much blame heaped upon poor Eve. They were the Northwestern Greening, introduced by Mr. Daniels, of this place, who enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that his apple is one of the best varieties of winter apples ever raised in any land, being very large, uniform in size, long keepers, and of excellent flavor, while the tree is a very hardy and thrifty grower, and where tested proves to be an early and continuous bearer." I now have 400 of these trees in one orchard, most of which have born fruit of the very choicest specimens. One tree in this block planted four years ago last May, only three years old when planted, yielded this year two and one-fourth bushels of splendid apples, as Wm. McIntyre and Samuel Chandler, of this place, will testify, as they picked the apples from the tree and paid me \$1 per bushel for them. Many of my apples this season weigh a full pound and always take

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first premium for winter apples. I am better pleased with the developement of this variety each year and believe it to be the tree for the millions to plant, especially in this, its native county. This variety has never failed to take first premium for best winter apple wherever shown, and I now hold in my pocket the sweepstakes premium of \$5.00 offered by the State Horticultural society for the best bushel winter apples, any kind, and \$1.00 for the best bushel Northwestern Greenings. This bushel of Northwestern Greenings competed with and excelled all in a collection of hundreds of bushels of all kinds collected by commissioners in October and placed in cold storage for the opening display at the World's Fair next May.

✓ **WISCONSIN SPY**—Tree originated from seeds planted by Charles Allen near Lake Butte des Morts in Winnebago county, Wis., over seventy years ago. The original is the largest and oldest apple tree in the state, measuring over five feet in circumference, and standing about thirty feet high. In 1886 it bore forty bushels of good marketable apples, and nearly ten bushels of culls and windfalls. Fruit fair size, and resembles the Northern Spy very much, except it has a very small core and is of better quality. I cut the first scions that were ever taken from the original tree, and claim the honor of introducing this valuable acquisition to our excellent list of Wisconsin seedlings.

✓ **JOHNSON' SEEDLING**—This is a chance seedling dug up in the woods by Freeman Johnson and planted in his orchard in the town of Eden, Fond du Lac county, Wis., in the spring of 1860. It was supposed to be a wild crab apple tree. This I believe to be the hardiest apple tree known. It resembles a young, thrifty wild crab tree, the leaves being quite round, very thick and pulpy. The bark is smooth and very dark, with small white spots. The fruit resembles the Baldwin in flavor and texture, but is somewhat longer. Will keep nicely till June. This I also claim the honor of introducing to the public, and have great faith in its hardiness and good qualities.

I have many other valuable new, and some tested seedlings amongst which are most notice:

✓ **WISCONSIN RUSSETT**—Tree originated at Weyauwega. Very large, hardy, prolific. Good quality, good keeper, valuable.

✓ **MATHEW FALL**—Originated at same place. Resembles Duchess, but better quality and better keeper.

✓ **BERLIN**—The most vigorous and thrifty tree grown in this state. Originated from seeds of Duchess at Berlin, this state. Very large and fine fruit. Fair keeper.

✓ I also have a limited number of President Smith, Smith's No. 1 and No. 2, Mary, Jenny, Lind, Crocker, Smith Seedling of Snow and Saforth.

In Conclusion let me say
PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

—AND—

GET WHAT YOU ORDER.

I Guarantee Everything as Represented.

REMEMBER

Small Fruit Plants and Fruit Trees need a
Good, Strong Soil, well Cultivated and Fer-
tilized. I will take pleasure in giving my
Patrons instructions how to Grow

Fruit Successfully.

A. D. BARNES.